

APPENDIX H:
SHPO CONSULTATION AND CONCURRENCE LETTERS



Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Rocky Mountain Customer Service Region
P.O. Box 3700
Loveland, CO 80539-3003

MAY 11 2005

Ms. Georgianna Contiguglia
State Historic Preservation Officer
Colorado Historical Society
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203

Dear Ms. Contiguglia:

Western Area Power Administration (Western) is proposing to execute an interconnect agreement with Spring Canyon Energy (SCE) for a 130 MW wind project located in Logan County, Utah (see Figure 1.1 in the enclosed report). The project would be constructed in phases, beginning with a 60-MW phase to be constructed in 2005, pending successful completion of the environmental review process.

In consideration of the effect of the undertaking on cultural resources as per 36 CFR 800.5, a cultural resource survey of the area to be disturbed by Phase I construction was conducted by TRC Mariah Associates Inc. The survey entitled "*Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Spring Canyon Wind Project, Logan County, Colorado, formerly known as The Peetz Table Wind Project*" is enclosed for your review. A total of 6,424 acres of private land was surveyed. The survey identified 23 historic and prehistoric sites and 43 isolated artifacts.

Based on the cultural resource report, Western has made a determination of **no historic properties affected** by the proposed project as outlined in 36 CFR 800.4, subsection (d)(1). The submission of this documentation fulfills Western's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

I. Description of the Undertaking - Western is proposing execute an interconnect agreement with SCE. As proposed, SCE would construct and operate a 130-MW wind energy facility on privately-owned land on Peetz Table east of Peetz in Logan County, Colorado. The project would connect the wind farm to Western's existing Sidney to North Yuma 230-kV transmission line. The wind farm would consist of approximately 87 1.5-MW or 72 1.8-MW wind turbines and associated facilities. The wind turbine generators would be supported by 260 feet (80 meters) tall tubular towers. Support facilities would include step-up transformers; a substation; underground and overhead power collection and communication lines; access roads; and an operations and maintenance building. Access to the project area would be via Colorado Highway 113 and a network of existing county roads within the project area. Access to wind farm facilities, including individual turbines, would be provided by new access roads to be constructed for the purposes of wind farm construction and operation.

II. Methodology and Reporting - A Class I literature review was conducted at the Colorado Historical Society on October 14, 2004, and on March 29, 2005. The results of the review indicated that three previous survey projects have been completed within the project area and four sites have been recorded (see Section 4 in the enclosed report). An intensive field examination of the Phase I construction area was also conducted, beginning on February 19, 2005.

III. Resources Located, Identified, and Evaluated - The Class III survey of the project area resulted in the documentation of 23 new historic and prehistoric sites and 43 isolated artifacts.

Site 5LO484: Site 5LO484 is a deflated hearth exposed in a two-track road. It is located at the southern edge of Peetz Table roughly 640 feet (200 meters) north of a deep, south-trending drainage valley at an elevation of 4,435 feet (1,352 meters). The hearth remnant is limited to a completely deflated cluster of roughly 25 heat-reddened granite and quartzite cobbles in a 50-centimeters diameter area within the rut of a two-track road. No associated staining or artifacts are present, and a single auger test excavated just southwest of the hearth recovered no evidence of buried cultural material in 20 centimeters of deflated sandy loam and gravels overlying residual sediments. Site 5LO484 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is limited to a single deflated hearth remnant of indeterminate age with no associated artifacts, and it occurs in an area lacking the potential for significant intact buried cultural deposits. Overall, the site lacks data that could provide significant information or insights concerning site activities, site functions, subsistence or settlement patterns, or other topics of research interest.

Site 5LO485: Site 5LO485 is a prehistoric open camp located on a south-trending ridge spur that protrudes from the southern escarpment of Peetz Table. The ridge is flanked by ephemeral streams that drain the area south into the South Platte River Valley. The site lies at an elevation of 4,448 feet (1,356 meters) and commands a good view of the surrounding terrain. The site consists of 12 scattered pieces of lithic debitage, approximately 10 scattered heat-altered quartzite fragments, two utilized flakes, one biface, and one tested cobble. Site 5LO485 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO486: Site 5LO486 consists of the sparse remains of a historic homestead. It is located on a broad plain just north of the southern escarpment of Peetz Table at an elevation of 4,435 feet (1,352 meters). There is no plotted information shown on the 1881 Government Land Office (GLO) plat map for T11N, R51W. According to the Master Title Plat and historical indices, Ward S. Davis filed for and received a homestead entry patent (HE 798414) for 164.47 acres on March 3, 1921. The patent was issued to Davis by the Sterling Land Office of the GLO under the original Homestead Entry law of May 20, 1862. The entry has not been cancelled (Bureau of Land Management (BLM) n.d.). The site consists of an open poured-concrete basement, two broken concrete foundation pads, and a historic debris scatter. The historic debris scatter consists of approximately 40 glass fragments, two stoneware fragments, one white earthenware ceramic fragment, 23 concrete fragments, and four red bricks. There are 10 tin cans, several metal straps, sheet metal, wire, unknown metal fragments, a railroad tie plate, kitchen utensils, pot lids, and several miscellaneous metal tubes and unidentifiable fragments. Site 5LO486 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Site 5LO487: Site 5LO487 consists of a combined historic and modern trash scatter. It is located at the head of a drainage cut on the southern escarpment of Peetz Table at an elevation of 4,445 feet (1,355 meters). There is no plotted information shown on the 1881 GLO plat map for T11N, R51W. According to the Master Title Plat and historical indices, Joel A. L. Meyer filed for and received a homestead entry patent (HE 479551) for 329.33 acres on June 22, 1915. The patent was issued to Meyer by the Sterling Land Office of the GLO under the original Homestead Entry law of May 20, 1862. The entry has not been cancelled (BLM n.d.). No evidence of a homestead complex was found during the inventory. The historic artifact assemblage present on the site consists of scattered solder-dot cans, nine amethyst glass fragments, and a 1941 Colorado license plate. Modern debris present includes a Clorox bottle, one stove part, miscellaneous car parts, and 30- and 50-gallon barrels. The amethyst glass fragments are contemporary with the patent date. The technique of using manganese in the manufacturing process lasted until approximately 1917. Site 5LO487 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO488: Site 5LO488 is a historic artifact scatter located in a nearly level plowed wheatgrass field. The site is on a broad upland plain at an elevation of 4,315 feet (1,315 meters). It lies about 1,000 feet (305 meters) east of an ephemeral tributary of Spring Canyon and about 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) north of the southern edge of Peetz Table. A review of the GLO plat maps for 1881 and the Master Title Plat provided no information as to the origin of the site (BLM n.d.). The site consists of a large number of glass and ceramic fragments, a variety of metal fragments, two nails, eight bricks, one spoon, one wrench, one spark plug, and a ceramic furniture caster. Site 5LO488 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO489: Site 5LO489 is a historic trash dump located at the head of a prominent ephemeral drainage that flows south into the South Platte River Valley from the southern escarpment of Peetz Table. Elevation at the site is 4,437 feet (1,352 meters). A review of the GLO plat maps for 1881 and the Master Title Plat provided no information as to the origin of the site (BLM n.d.). The dump consists mostly of modern trash and historic solder-dot cans. The dump is mostly contained within a 7- by 5-foot pile that is about 2-feet deep, with metal fragments and other debris washing down the drainage channel from the main dumpsite. An accurate inventory of the material in the dump was not possible, but the assemblage consists of a large number of solder-dot cans, meat cans, a coffee can, an explosive powder can, plastic bottles, car parts, children's toys, and other modern debris. Site 5LO489 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO490: Site 5LO490 is a small prehistoric open camp located on the crest of a narrow southeast-trending ridge that extends off of the southern escarpment of Peetz Table. The site lies at an elevation of 4,432 feet (1,351 meters). The site consists of a diffuse scatter of lithic debitage, heat-altered rock, and one eroded heat-altered rock cluster. Site 5LO490 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO491: Site 5LO491 is a prehistoric open camp located at an elevation of 4,417 feet (1,346 meters). It is situated on a knoll on top of a narrow southeast-trending ridge that extends from the southern escarpment of Peetz Table. The ridge is flanked by prominent ephemeral streams that drain the area east and south into the South Platte River Valley. The site consists of

scattered lithic debitage and heat-altered rock, one heat-altered rock cluster (Feature 1), one projectile point base, two bifaces, two scrapers, one utilized flake, and one tested cobble. One auger probe excavated east of the feature confirmed the deflated nature of the rocky soils that lack potential to contain intact buried cultural deposits. Site 5LO491 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO492: Site 5LO492 is a prehistoric open camp located on the crest of a low, flat east-trending ridge near the southern edge of Peetz Table. Specifically, it is situated within a fallow field at an elevation of 4,333 feet (1,321 meters). The site consists of a scatter of lithic debitage and heat-altered rock, one biface, one core, one piece of groundstone, one modified cobble, one etched stone, and one tested cobble. Seventeen auger tests were excavated in a grid pattern within the central portion of the site area to assess the potential for buried cultural deposits. The 17 auger tests yielded negative results for cultural remains. Site 5LO492 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO493: Site 5LO493 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter located on an east-trending ridge that overlooks Spring Canyon from the southern rim of Peetz Table. The site lies at elevation of 4,320 feet (1,317 meters). The site consists of a sparse lithic scatter of six white to clear mottled chert flakes and three tested cobbles that exhibit from three to five flake scars each. The artifacts occur in a small heavily eroded area with numerous limestone outcrops. No evidence of digging or quarrying was observed at the site, which appears to be a casual secondary procurement locale. Site 5LO493 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO494: Site 5LO494 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter located on a narrow south-trending finger ridge that extends from the southern escarpment of Peetz Table. It lies at an elevation of 4,355 feet (1,327 meters) and overlooks Spring Canyon. The site consists of a diffuse scatter of 15 early-stage white to clear pieces of chert debitage, one purple chalcedony secondary flake, and two bifaces. Biface 1 exhibits six bifacial flake scars along one edge and is 5 by 4 by 1.5 centimeters in size. Biface 2 is the distal end of a preblank that is 4.5 by 3 by 2 centimeters. Site 5LO494 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO495: Site 5LO495 is a small prehistoric open camp that lies at an elevation of 4,353 feet (1,327 meters) and overlooks Spring Canyon. It is located at the southern edge of an undulating east-trending ridge that forms part of the southern escarpment of Peetz Table. The site consists of a diffuse lithic scatter of 20 white to clear chert secondary flakes, four heat-altered limestone fragments, one core, and one biface. The core is a piece of white to clear chert that exhibits six bifacial flake scars and measures 5 by 3.5 by 3 centimeters. The biface is a piece of white to clear chert that exhibits nine bifacial flake scars along one edge and measures 5.5 by 3.5 by 2 centimeters. Site 5LO495 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO496: Site 5LO496 is a small prehistoric open camp located on a low conical hill at an elevation of 4,403 feet (1,342 meters). The hill lies on a northeast/southwest-trending ridge on top of Peetz Table that is bordered to the south by a prominent ephemeral stream that drains the area east into Spring Canyon. The site consists of a diffuse lithic scatter composed of two

bifaces, one scraper, one core, one tertiary and one secondary flake of white opaque chert, and eight fragments of heat-altered rock (four quartzite and four limestone).

Four auger tests were excavated on the site from the top of the low hill down the southeastern slope to assess the potential for subsurface cultural deposits. No cultural material was recovered from any of the tests, and the sediments throughout the site do not have the potential to contain significant subsurface cultural deposits. Site 5LO496 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO497: Site 5LO497 is a historic homestead located at an elevation of 4,324 feet (1,318 meters). It is situated on the southern edge a broad plain overlooking the South Platte River valley from the southern escarpment of Peetz Table. South-flowing ephemeral drainages are present along the escarpment, and one of the structures on the site is partly built into the cutbank of one of these stream cuts. A review of the GLO plat maps for 1881 and the Master Title Plat provided no information as to the origin of this site. There are no 1881 GLO plots within Section 11, T11N, R50W, nor are there any listings or patents shown on the Master Title Plat and historical indices for Section 11 (BLM n.d.). The site may have been squatted on with the intent to file a homestead patent, but the intention was never followed through and the site was abandoned. The site consists of a concrete basement, a concrete box, a concrete wall, historic glass and ceramic fragments, bricks, and metal. Site 5LO497 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO498: Site 5LO498 is a prehistoric open camp located at the southern crest of the Peetz Table escarpment. It lies at an elevation of 4,304 feet (1,312 meters) and overlooks the South Platte River valley. The site consists of two bifaces, two utilized flakes, one scraper, scattered lithic debitage, and heat-altered rock. Eight auger tests were excavated across the site to assess the potential for subsurface cultural deposits in the deflated residual silty loam. No cultural material was recovered from any of the tests, and the depositional environment does not have the potential for significant buried archaeological remains. Site 5LO498 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Site 5LO499: Site 5LO499 represents a former homestead located on a conical hill on an east-trending ridge that projects from the southern edge of Peetz Table. It lies at an elevation of 4,378 feet (1,334 meters), and overlooks a prominent drainage to the north that flows east into Spring Canyon. The site is depicted on the Haystack Butte (1953) USGS 7.5' quadrangle as a small square in the NW of Section 6, T11N, R50W. There is no plotted information shown on the 1881 GLO plat map for T11N, R50W. According to the Master Title Plat and historical indices, Hermann Schluter filed for and received a homestead entry patent (HE 586337) for 161.19 acres (Lots 1-4) in Section 6 on May 28, 1917. Schluter received the patent from the Sterling Land Office of the GLO under the original Homestead Entry law of May 20, 1862. The entry has not been cancelled (BLM n.d.). The site consists of four historic features and assorted scattered debris. Site 5LO499 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO500: Site 5LO500 consists of a historic homestead located on a hill situated on an east-trending ridge that projects from the southern edge of Peetz Table. The site lies at an elevation

of 4,395 feet (1,340 meters) and overlooks a prominent drainage to the north that flows east into Spring Canyon. There is no plotted information shown on the 1881 GLO plat map for T11N, R50W. According to the Master Title Plat and historical indices, Henry Erdwins filed for and received a homestead entry patent (HE 319398) for 161.07 acres in Section 6 on March 18, 1913. Erdwins received the patent from the Sterling Land Office of the GLO under the original Homestead Entry law of May 20, 1862. The entry has not been cancelled (BLM n.d.). The site consists of four historic features and a scattered historic artifact assemblage. Site 5LO500 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO501: Site 5LO501 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located at an elevation of 4,360 feet (1,329 meters). It lies in a low saddle between two low hills on a prominent east-trending ridge that extends from the southern edge of Peetz Table and terminates at along the west side of Spring Canyon. The site consists of four Flat Top chert tertiary flakes, four chalcedony tertiary flakes, two chalcedony primary flakes, and one brown opaque chert core. Four auger probes were excavated on the site to assess its potential for subsurface cultural material. No evidence of a buried cultural layer was observed in the tests. Site 5LO501 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO502: Site 5LO502 is a prehistoric open camp and opportunistic quarry located on a low hill between two north-flowing ephemeral drainages. It lies at an elevation of 4,383 feet (1,336 meters), and the hill is part of a prominent east-trending ridge that extends from the southern edge of Peetz Table and terminates at Spring Canyon. The site consists of an eroded cluster of heat-altered limestone, four biface fragments, two cores, a small lithic debitage scatter, and seven scattered fragments of heat-altered limestone. Site 5LO502 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO503: Site 5LO503 is a prehistoric open camp and lithic quarry located at the eastern terminus of a prominent east-trending ridge that extends from the southern edge of Peetz Table and terminates at Spring Canyon. The site lies at an elevation of 4,320 feet (1,317 meters) and commands an excellent view of the South Platte River valley to the southeast. The site consists of 27 pieces of heat-altered rock (18 limestone and nine quartzite), one biface, two cores, two tested cobbles, and scattered lithic debitage. The majority of the debitage appears to have been casually quarried from the limestone outcrops that are present along the margins of the prominent ridge. Three auger tests were excavated on the site to assess its potential for buried cultural material. None of the tests yielded evidence of a buried cultural component. Site 5LO503 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is limited to a meager campsite and surface artifact scatter in an area lacking the potential for significant buried cultural deposits. Auger tests excavated at the site recovered no evidence of subsurface cultural material or of sedimentation conducive to preserving a cultural component. This site lacks intact dateable features and temporally diagnostic artifacts. The modest artifact assemblage lacks sufficient density and diversity to yield information other than identifying that opportunistic tool stone acquisition and expedient tool reduction took place on the site. There are no exotic toolstone materials present on the site that would indicate source locations or trade patterns. Overall, the site lacks data that could provide significant information or insights concerning site activities, site functions, subsistence or settlement patterns, or other topics of research interest.

Site 5LO504: Site 5LO504 is a prehistoric open camp situated in a plowed field on the south-facing slope of a low hill. It lies at an elevation of 4,307 feet (1,313 meters) within the southern region of Peetz Table and overlooks the South Platte River valley. The site consists of 34 fragments of heat-altered rock (20 dispersed fragments of quartzite and 14 fragments of limestone), two scrapers, two tested cobbles, and a small lithic debitage scatter. Six auger tests were excavated on the site to assess its potential to contain buried cultural material. No evidence of a buried cultural component was recovered from the tests. Site 5LO504 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

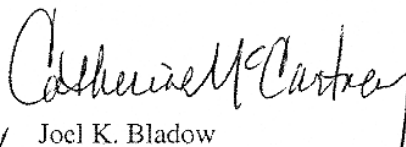
Site 5LO557: Site 5LO557 represents a former homestead that consists of five feature outlines and an isolated scatter of historic debris. The site is depicted on the Peetz United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle in the SWSENE of Section 26, T12N, R51W. It is located at an elevation of 4,390 feet (1,338 meters) on a low conical-shaped hill or knoll that lies on a gently southeast-sloping upland alluvial plain near the southern edge of Peetz Table. The site slopes toward and overlooks the upper reaches of Spring Canyon to the southeast. There is no plotted information shown on the 1881 GLO plat map for T12N, R51W. According to the Master Title Plat and historical indices, William Genereux filed for and received a homestead entry patent (HE 368770) for 160 acres on December 2, 1913. Genereux received the patent from the Sterling Land Office of the GLO under the original Homestead Entry law of May 20, 1862. The entry has not been cancelled (BLM n.d.). All of the features within the homestead consist of nothing more than grassy imprints on the ground surface from the sown winter wheat that is greener and taller than the surrounding sown crop. They appear to represent the former dwelling and outbuildings; however, they are devoid of extant wood, masonry, stone, or concrete as part of the features, and there are no artifacts. Site 5LO557 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 5LO558: Site 5LO558 represents an abandoned homestead with five features, seven modern corrugated grain bins of various sizes, and an assortment of modern and historic utilitarian items and machinery parts. The site is depicted on the Peetz USGS topographic quadrangle as a residential farm complex in the ENENW of Section 26, T12N, R51W. It is located about 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) east of Highway 113 and about 600 feet (183 meters) south of County Road 78. The site is situated at an elevation of 4,412 feet (1,345 meters) on a low knoll that lies on a gently southeast-sloping upland alluvial plain near the southern edge of Peetz Table. There is no plotted information shown on the 1881 GLO plat map for T12N, R51W. According to the Master Title Plat and historical indices, William J. Nollette filed for and received a homestead entry patent (HE 436806) for 160 acres on October 20, 1914. The patent was issued to Nollette by the Sterling Land Office of the GLO under the original Homestead Entry law of May 20, 1862. The entry has not been cancelled (BLM n.d.). Feature 1 is the former house. Feature 2 is a barn located just south of the house. Feature 3 is a wood-frame windmill that lies behind but adjacent to the east end of the house. Feature 4 is a square poured concrete cistern/water tank situated just east of the house and next to the windmill. Feature 5 is a wood-frame garage that is 21 feet east/west by 18 feet north/south. Site 5LO558 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

IV. Effects Determination and Compliance Decision - There are no sites identified on the Phase I private lands that are recommended as eligible. Western has made a determination of **no historic properties affected** by the proposed project

Western would appreciate your comments on the enclosed report as soon as possible, as well as comments on eligibility and effect for the newly recorded sites. If you have any questions about this project, please telephone Rodney Jones, Rocky Mountain Region Office, Loveland, Colorado, at (970) 461-7371 or Mary Barger, Corporate Services Office, at (720) 962-7253.

Sincerely,



Joel K. Bladow
Regional Manager



Enclosure



RECEIVED
05/23/05

COLORADO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

The Colorado History Museum 1300 Broadway Denver, Colorado 80203-2137

May 18, 2005

Joel K. Bladow
Regional Manager
Western Area Power Administration
P.O. Box 3700
Loveland, CO 80539-3003

Re: Spring Canyon Energy 130 MW Wind Project (Peetz Table Wind Project)

Dear Mr. Bladow:

This office has reviewed your May 11, 2005 correspondence and the cultural resource survey report prepared for the project listed above.

We concur that sites 5LO484 through 5LO504 and 5LO557 are not eligible to the National Register for the reasons stated your May 11 correspondence.

5LO558 is a homestead that is in fairly good condition when compared with others in our database. In order to evaluate this property a better context needs to be developed and further historic data on the homestead needs to be gathered. When was the stucco placed on the buildings? Was it because of the dust bowl? When did abandonment take place?

According to the report 5LO558 will not be impacted by construction of the wind farm, therefore, we concur that no historic properties will be affected.

If we may be of further assistance please contact Jim Green at 303-688-4674.

Sincerely,

Georgianna Contiguglia
State Historic Preservation Officer

GC/WIC